

BONE-DRY MUDDLE MAY GIVE RISE TO REFERENDUM BILL

Would Remove Objections in Path of the Pending Prohibition Act

PRESIDENT OF SENATE IN EARNEST REGARDING MEASURE

Will Ask Congress To Enact Law If House Defeats Prohibition Law Here

If the judiciary committee of the house of representatives recommends that the prohibition bill, Senate Bill 33, be tabled on the ground that it is not constitutional, a concurrent resolution will be introduced in the senate by Senator Chillingworth, president of the upper house, petitioning congress to enact a bone-dry prohibition bill for Hawaii.

A statement to the above effect was made yesterday afternoon by Senator Chillingworth, who protested that he was absolutely in earnest in introducing his prohibition bill and who disclaimed authorship of or responsibility for the bill now before the legislature. The present bill was introduced by the committee of the whole of the senate but, according to Chillingworth, was drawn by attorneys, acting for the Anti-Saloon League, and was examined and approved by Attorney C. R. Hemmaway. The amendment, or rider, submitting the matter to a referendum vote of the people of the Territory, was tacked on by Senator M. C. Pacheco, who contended that as the party platforms of both parties contained plank against changing the present liquor laws, the question ought to go to the voters for approval or rejection.

Referendum Bill Plan

Out of the middle over the prohibition bill is liable to develop a bill providing the referendum for Hawaii. One of the principal objections to the proposed prohibition act is that it delegates to the people the right of approval of the bill, which competent attorneys contend is conferred only upon the Governor by the Organic Act. They say that the legislature has no right to delegate to the electorate powers belonging to the chief executive of the Territory. Hawaii has no law permitting legislative acts to be referred to the people. Many of the States, however, do have the referendum.

It was suggested to some of the senators yesterday, including President Chillingworth and Senator A. L. Castle, that to obviate any legal question as to the right of the legislature to refer the question to the people, the legislature might have the proposed prohibition-by-plebiscite bill held up in committee in the house, or perhaps tabled in the house, and in the mean time go ahead and enact a referendum law. Then the prohibition bill could be taken up and passed, later to be referred to the voters for approval or rejection. This would do away with the objection that has been raised that the legislature has no right to refer a measure to the people, in the absence of a referendum law.

Of course, the passage of such a bill and its enactment into law would open the way for the reference of any measure to the people for which the legislature did not desire to take entire responsibility.

Sensors Impressed

At first blush the suggestion appealed to Senators Chillingworth, Castle and Robinson, and they would look into the matter as regarded its feasibility.

President Chillingworth, commenting yesterday upon the prediction published in The Advertiser, that the house committee would suppress the senate prohibition bill, declared that if such action were taken, he would introduce a concurrent resolution asking congress to enact a bone-dry prohibition law.

Chillingworth further insisted that he was in the clear on the prohibition question and that there was nothing questionable in his intentions.

"I have thought this matter over seriously," he said, "and I have made up my mind that Hawaii needs prohibition. My reputation is staked on it. And I want to tell you this—I'm ready, and I intend to go on the stump for prohibition. That's where I stand. I'm absolutely square in my actions. The bill now before the legislature is not my bill. My bill called for straight prohibition. It was tabled in the senate. The present bill was drawn by the Anti-Saloon League. The plebiscite amendment was tacked on by Senator Pacheco."

Senator Castle, who was present, vigorously contended that the prohibition-by-petition bill that was before congress was a fake. "There's not a chance in the world," said Castle, "to get prohibition in this Territory by that method. Doubtless those who advocate it are honest in their belief, but I'm absolutely sure that we'll never get prohibition by that method."

President Chillingworth said he had submitted the present bill to Attorney General Stanback, who had told him that it would hold before the courts. Against this statement of the attorney general, however, are statements by many other lawyers that the law, if enacted, would undoubtedly be held invalid.

Whether constitutional or otherwise, it is fairly certain that if the bill is enacted into law, it will have to run the gauntlet of the courts, and it might be years before a final decision was obtained.

SOLONS WILL HAVE NO HONOLULU VISIT

For First Time Legislature Will Not Go To Settlement At Kalaupapa

For the first time in the history of the Territory, it seems probable that the regular biennial visit of the legislature to Kalaupapa settlement may be cancelled. Instead, the health committee of the senate, George P. Cooke chairman, expects to recommend that only a joint committee of the two chambers make the trip.

Sensor Cooke said yesterday that the price quoted to the legislature this year was \$750 for charter of a vessel, which is an advance of \$200 on the figures quoted two years ago by the Inter-Island, and it seemed best, while the government was struggling desperately to make both ends meet, that all unnecessary expenditure be eliminated. Inquiries at the settlement itself brought information that there were no complaints against the management to register. John D. McVeigh, superintendent of the settlement, believed it was entirely unnecessary for the entire legislature to make the trip. Indeed, after the last visit, there had been complaint from the inmates that the legislature had been more interested in their own amusement and more occupied with the entertainment provided for them than in what the inmates had to tell them.

As for the temper of the two chambers, Senator Cooke believed the attitude taken by the committee would lead to no opposition whatever in the senate and he had been informed that in the house there were but two members who wished for personal reasons to make the trip. The others went from a sense of duty and would be glad to be relieved from the necessity. Moreover, there entered into the decision the serious factor of time. There was some objection at the settlement to receiving the legislature on Sunday. It had a tendency to turn the day of rest and worship into a junket. And on the other hand, if the entire legislature took a working day off, it cut down sharply the time allotted for its duties.

Whereas, if the joint committee were to go, the absence of its members scarcely would be felt, no matter when it went, and if it should elect to leave Saturday night, its arrival Sunday would work very little disturbance at the settlement.

Present plans are for the joint committee to leave on the Mauna Kea Saturday, land at Kalaupapa on Sunday, spend the night at Senator Cooke's house and make the trip to the settlement by horseback, up over the mountains and down the pali.

A final decision, however, waits until Superintendent McVeigh can reply by wire to a letter written him by Senator Cooke. The senator expects to hear Thursday morning.

Pinkham's Homestead Scheme Opposed By Hilo Bourbons

The Democrats of Hilo last Thursday evening March 22, says the Hawaii Post, bitterly opposed the governor's last homestead scheme. The program of the party was reported on favorably. The opposition to Mr. Pinkham's plan was voiced in the following resolution:

Whereas, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii has suggested to the legislature, now in session, the advisability of recommending to the congress of the United States, the repeal of that portion of the Organic Act, relating to the public lands in the Territory of Hawaii, by which twenty-five or more citizens of the Territory may petition for the opening of any certain tract for homestead purposes and that upon the filing of such petition the commissioner of public lands shall open such tract to entry by homesteaders.

Resolved, by a joint session of the Democratic clubs of the fourth and fifth precincts of the county of Hawaii (which precincts include the whole city of Hilo) that the Democrats of the said precincts and of the city of Hilo, are very positively opposed to such recommendation made by the Governor and very strongly oppose the repeal of said clause in the Organic Act."

J. A. McMorio signed as chairman of the meeting.

DOUBLE REWARD OUT FOR HILO'S FIRE BUG

HILO, March 26.—Two rewards of \$100 each have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the miscreant who attempted to burn down the social hall of the First Foreign Church during the early morning hours of Sunday, March 18. The First Trust Company of Hilo, through its manager, H. B. Mariner, acting for the Hawaiian Insurance Company, offers one \$100 and W. H. Smith, attorney, also offers \$100 reward for the same purpose.

When Mr. Mariner announced his offer he did not know that Mr. Smith contemplated doing the same. Nor did Mr. Smith know that Mr. Mariner was going to offer a reward.

This is the second time that an effort has been made to destroy the First Foreign Church by fire.

TROUBLE Averted. That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

FIGHT FOR CLEANER BEACH CONTINUES

Bill To Direct Filthy Stream Thrashed Out By Finance Committee of House

The question of whether or not to divert the filthy stream that flows between the Moana Hotel and the Outrigger Club, and if so, where, was debated at a public hearing before the finance committee of the house yesterday afternoon.

The immediate matter at issue before the committee was the bill introduced by Lorrin Andrews, on behalf of the Outrigger Club, to appropriate \$15,000 for the diverting of the stream.

A large number of persons more or less directly interested in one way or another appeared before the committee to express their views. Several representatives of the Outrigger Club pressed the desire of the club to have the stream diverted. They represented that at all times it discharged an undesirable flood into the otherwise clear waters of Waikiki, and said that when ever there are flood waters, incredible quantities of unspeakable filth flow by the stream into the sea waters, rendering them dirty, filthy, vile-smelling and insanitary.

The plan presented by the Outrigger Club was to have the stream, which is known as Apunianui, diverted toward Diamond Head, emptying into the other stream that flows by Kapiolani Park and empties into the sea under the bridge across Kalaupapa Avenue.

The Outrigger Club people admitted that this would afford but partial relief, as when the waters were unusually high, the stream floods would still pollute the sea waters off the bathing beaches. But, they said, half a loaf is better than no loaf at all. They admitted that it would be much better for the stream could be diverted Ewa, emptying into the sea near the John Ewa Road, which is part of the Pinkham Waikiki reclamation stream, but they said that they wanted clear water at the beach some time during their own lifetime, and if they waited for the development of Pinkham's scheme, they would never live to see its fulfillment.

The scheme, as outlined to the committee, involves the building of two dams, one at Waikiki to divert the stream that flows down Maunaloa and Palolo Valleys. There are two streams that empty into the sea on the Diamond Head side of the hotels. One runs by Maunaloa; the other flows between that stream and the hotels. The latter is dry, however, except in flood time. It is proposed to turn the bulk of the flood waters down this latter stream, the normal flow to empty into the stream that flows by the park.

Supervisor Ben Hollinger, representing the city and county, protested against this plan. He said that in time of flood Kapiolani Park would be overflowed. He wanted the bulk of the water turned down the other stream.

Outrigger Club representatives pointed out that City Engineer Collins has stated that, under present conditions, the city will have to spend \$10,000 repairing or rebuilding the Kalaupapa Avenue bridge under which the dirty stream at present flows, whereas if it were diverted above, no bridge would be needed. In that case, they said, the city could well afford to spend the same amount on a retaining wall to shut the flood waters out from Kapiolani Park.

Charles B. Forbes, superintendent of public works, was called before the committee and gave an estimate of \$17,000 as the total cost of doing the proposed work.

Chairman Cooke said the committee was not interested in the method to be adopted to divert the stream, but only wanted to know if the plan were feasible and could be done within the appropriation asked.

Several property owners in the neighborhood made statements, each advocating some action that he thought would not injure his particular piece of property.

The committee took the matter under advisement and is expected to render a decision soon.

INFANTRYMEN WALKED ON HARDENED CRUST OVER HALEMAUMAU

Members of Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., returned yesterday morning from the Kilauea Military Camp on the Mauna Kea, and reported having had a "magnificent time." They had two or three days of rain, but the rest of the week they were there they had fine weather and enjoyed every day of their outing.

Last Saturday about twenty members of the company went over to the crater and found that the lava stream between Crater Island and the rim beach had cooled enough to permit them to cross over, which they did, and they had their pictures taken there.

"It was pretty hot down there," remarked Corporal George S. Schuyler, speaking of the experience, "and about twenty-five minutes after we got away the crust caved in and the stream commenced flowing again."

While in the fire pit the members of the company assisted Prof. T. A. Jaggar Jr. in measuring the depths of the hot lava with a long iron pipe.

"When that pipe came up," said Corporal Schuyler, "the lava on the end of it was thick like glue."

CHILDREN CAN CUT THE RISING COST BY GARDEN WORK

Dr. R. P. Claxton Shows What Raising Vegetables At Home Would Do

In an interview with Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education in the department of the interior, he made the following statement regarding the high cost of living and a partial solution of it:

"High cost of living is on the lips of all people in all cities, towns, suburban communities and manufacturing and mining villages in the United States. It is discussed in the editions of every newspaper and magazine. To millions of laboring people and professional people on small salaries it is a very real thing. To hundreds of thousands with large families of children to support and educate it has come to be a fearful thing; to many, torture and death."

"For the high cost of living there are many causes. Two of these are the unusual lack of food and the fact that most of the food is consumed far from the place of production, which makes the consumer pay the cost of storage and transportation and the profits of the middlemen, many of whom, in times like this, take advantage of the wants of the people to make profits larger than they should."

"Is there a remedy? There is a partial remedy at least, but not wholly an investigation or legislation. This remedy is so simple and close at hand that, as is so frequently the case, it is overlooked. In the schools of the cities, towns, suburban communities and manufacturing and mining villages of the United States there are approximately 6,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of nine and sixteen. Most of them are idle more than half of the year. They are in school less than 1000 hours in the year; and, allowing ten hours a day for sleep, are out of school more than 4000 waking hours—more than an average of nine hours a day, not counting Sundays. National and State laws make it impossible for most of them to do any profitable work in mill, mine, or shop, and many of them are forming habits of idleness and falling into vice. Even during vacation months only about ten per cent have any profitable employment; only about five per cent of them go away from their homes except for a few days. Still they must live and be fed and clothed."

"For four millions of these there is access to backyards, side yards, front yards, and vacant lots, which might be cultivated as small gardens for the growth of vegetables and small fruits. Many live where space could be easily had for chickens, ducks, or pigeons. And there are not less than 6,000,000 older boys and girls and adult men and women for whom an hour or two of work each day in the garden would be the best form of recreation and rest from the routine of their daily labor in office or shop or mill or mine, and who might easily find the time for it."

"With some intelligent direction these school children and older boys and girls and men and women easily could produce in the available land an average of seventy-five dollars each in vegetables and fruits for their own tables or for sale in their immediate neighborhood; fresh and crisp through all the growing months and wholesome, canned and preserved for use in winter. This would add \$750,000,000 to the national food supply, a country without cost of transportation or storage and without profits of middlemen. The estimate is very conservative, as has been shown by many experiments."

Teenth For Children

"In addition to the economic profits there would be for the children health and strength, removal from temptation to vice, and education of the best type; and for older persons, rest and recreation in the open air and the joy of watching things grow."

"This might all be attained at comparatively little cost by putting into public schools for every hundred children between the ages of nine and sixteen one teacher skilled in gardening and paid for at least one year. On such teaching easily could direct instruction of 100 children and of the 15 older persons belonging to the families of these children or living in their community. Thus 40,000 teachers of this kind would be sufficient for the entire country. These teachers might easily be had for an average additional salary of \$500 or a total of \$20,000,000. There would be some cost for seeds and some for fertilizers and tools, but after the first year the cost of these last two items would be comparatively little. The proceeds would represent profits to a greater extent than in any other kind of production. The miracle of it is in bringing together idle land on the one hand and idle children and tired people on the other. Alone neither is productive, but all would be benefited by the combination even in the vegetables and fruits produced and the value of the land by the cultivation of the children by the health-giving educational labor, and the older people by the hours outdoors and the contact with the soil."

AUTOMOBILE BURNED

Automobile No. 2518, an eight-cylinder Cadillac, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon on the road about two miles on this side of Pearl City.

The car is registered in the name of Mrs. Nakai Smith Jr., but has been operated for some time past in the rent service by H. Walwaile. Yesterday afternoon, while being driven by a chauffeur named Kim, the car back-fired, the gasoline caught fire and the machine was burned to a cinder. The car is said to have been fully insured.

RAILWAY TO BUILD NEW RESTAURANT

Hawaii Consolidated Road Plans First Class Place At Paauilo For Passengers

The Hawaii Consolidated Railway Company is contemplating the erection of a first class restaurant at Paauilo, Hawaii, for the benefit of patrons who take the beautiful scenic trip along the railroad, says the Hawaii Post.

According to plans it will be built on the bungalow principle and will occupy about sixty square feet of ground space. A large dining room, enclosed in glass, will be erected on the seaward side of the building, giving a fine view of the coast. A small room for ladies and gentlemen, and a kitchen and cook's quarters will be added. Provision is also made for a retiring room for ladies and gentlemen.

The building is intended for the exclusive use of traveling patrons. Railroad employees will be given another building as a restaurant.

For the purpose of establishing a regular service between Hilo and Kailua wharf, Mr. R. W. Filler, the superintendent has ordered the construction of an automobile which will be built on a slightly smaller scale than those at present in use.

Many complaints have been made by patrons, who were forced to walk from Kapoho station to Warm Springs, and in consequence an auto service has been established between these two points.

TAKE UP SCHEME TO CUT COST OF LIVING

(By The Associated Press.) DENVER, Colorado, March 22.—Cooperation of the school children of Colorado will be sought by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction, to cut down the cost of living under a plan suggested by Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education in the department of the interior at Washington.

Mrs. Bradford will outline the Claxton plan for vacant lot and backyard gardens to the county superintendents of schools and ask them to enlist the teachers in an effort to direct the children in the planting and cultivation of gardens.

Doctor Claxton estimates that these children can provide an income of \$75 a year each by this method and he thinks cultivation of gardens will do a large extent prevent criminal tendencies and encourage industry.

Mrs. Bradford is enthusiastic over the plan and hopes before summer to have teachers in every county of the State enlisted in the army to fight the high cost of living. Superintendent Carlos M. Cole of the Denver public schools, also is arranging to put into effect Doctor Claxton's suggestions in Denver.

RUSSIANS BUSY WITH WORK OF EDUCATION

(By The Associated Press.) PETROGRAD, March 25.—A considerable extension of educational facilities is going on in Russia, in spite of wartime preoccupations.

The municipal council of Saransk has appropriated a million roubles towards the foundation of a university in that town.

The buildings for a school of mines at Ekaterinburg are to be completed in time for the beginning of school work in the autumn. Ekaterinburg is also the seat of a school of road and ridge building, attached to the government department of roads and bridges.

A school of agriculture is to be established at Ekaterinburg, the center of a huge agricultural region.

Meat Eaters' Backache

Every Picture Tells a Story

Meat lovers are apt to have backaches and rheumatic attacks. Unless you do heavy work and get lots of fresh air, don't eat too much meat. It's rich in nitrogen and helps to form uric acid—a solid poison that irritates the nerves, damages the kidneys and often causes dropsy, gravel and urinary disorders. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to throw off uric acid. Thousands recommend Doan's for backache.

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box, (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BOY SCOUTS READY TO DO THEIR DUTY

Should War Come Youngsters Can Give Valuable Service To Their Country

What Lads May Do To Help Told By Official Organ

The 200,000 Boy Scouts in the country, ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age, are planning to serve the country in the event of war. While as a national organization no distinctive or definite part will be taken in any military operations, many members who are eligible will answer any call to the colors. There are 50,000 officials in the organization and 350,000 young men who have had Scout training. Many of these who have reached manhood are ready to volunteer for military service.

Should war be declared the Boy Scouts of America, as an organization, will not need to change its program and policy, which have been followed since its foundation, according to Scouting, the publication of the organization.

"Its repeatedly announced primary concern in the physical development of the adolescent boy will stand the test," the article says. "Troops will continue to meet and to carry out the program exactly as it is outlined in the official handbook. As a national organization no distinctive or definite part will be taken in the military organizations. No local organization to commit the Boy Scout movement to any distinctive military organization would be in violation of the trust reposed in us by the parents of the boys who have permitted them to enroll with us for character and citizenship training."

No Hysteria or Hasty Action

"It will be the privilege and pleasure of each member to do his duty as he sees it, according to the facts peculiar to his case. There must, however, be no uncertainty of purpose, no opportunity for hysterical and ill-considered action on the part of any of our troops or local councils. The stability of the splendid movement to which we are all pledged alike is, perhaps, about to be tested. The loyalty to those in authority as exhibited in the past is, we believe, as guarantee of the support of every officer and Scout, no matter where he may be."

"An important duty will devolve upon those Scout officials who remain at home. Under no circumstances should any troop be allowed to disband or go through the summer without adult leadership because a Scoutmaster, or Assistant Scoutmaster, has patriotically responded in the present emergency. The troop committee, or the patrol leaders, in case the troop committee is inactive, should see to it that a canvass is made, first through the institution with which the troop is connected and then through the parents of the members of the troop, until some one is found who will assume the leadership of the troop and have adult supervision until the return of the Scoutmaster."

As to what the boys will do in the event of war the article says: "What the Scouts Can Do"

"Members of the Boy Scouts of America who are yet boys will not be acceptable for military service because our country will not permit a boy to do the work of a soldier, which requires a matured and fully developed man. This will not, however, restrain boys who have had scout training from rendering very definite service to their country."

"Every Boy Scout and every official of the Boy Scout movement will leave no room for doubt as to their patriotism and loyalty to the President and the government of the United States. From every Scout home will fly the American flag."

"As troops or groups in our larger cities, services of the Scouts will be made available to the civic authorities for either temporary or, in some cases, permanent service as the needs may make necessary."

"Service of this character will include distributing notices and gathering statistical information for the relief of the civil and military authorities; cooperating in the protection of property by accepting definite assignments for the purpose of giving alarm in case of danger; collecting information as to supplies; acting as messengers and orderlies; cooperating with agencies organized for relief effort, and assuming some definite part in the program of the American Red Cross Society."

"In every Scout center where there is a local council and in all other communities committees should be formed without delay for the purpose of tendering through the proper authorities—that is, the mayor—the services of members of the Boy Scouts of America in accordance with the foregoing."

"With a view of further preparing for any possible emergency, it is suggested that in every community where there are two or more troops of Scouts, that through the duly constituted authorities plans be made and actual practice be had of mobilization of Scouts in the shortest possible time."

Duty To God and Country

"The Boy Scout movement will prove adequate for any emergency. Every where our boys will do their duty to God and their country and obey the Scout Law. They will help other people at all times. They will keep themselves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. They will do their good turns daily."

"Every Scout will be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. Every boy who becomes a Scout pledges himself to these things. Because of their specific training the Scouts will be prepared to do many useful things. Every Scout who wears a second-class or a first-class badge is prepared to render first aid to the sick or injured. He could assist at a hospital. Every Scout who ranks above a tenderfoot knows how to send and receive messages by the semaphore or Morse code. If the telegraph and telephone lines should be out of commission he could help his community to maintain communication with any point within signaling distance. Many troops have serviceable wireless outfits."

"Scouts are trained to observe and remember. They know the public buildings, the locations of fire alarm boxes, hospitals, police stations. They could assist the police and firemen. Scouts' pace enables them to cover distance quickly on foot when there are no conveyances. With knife, hatchet and cooking kits they would help to shelter and feed persons temporarily homeless."

"First-class Scouts can swim. That would insure the stretching of the first strand of a needed bridge or the rescue of persons in danger of drowning. Long hikes, with careful observations, written reports and mammal have prepared them to gather important information."

LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR BATTLE OVER APPOINTMENT

Confirmation of Rivenburgh Held Back Until Pinkham Names New Auditor

SOLONS AND EXECUTIVE ARE PLAYING GAME OF POLITICS

Lawmakers May Jar Ivory Chamber's Attitude Toward the Rapid Transit Charter

So noiselessly, so smoothly, has the senate from time to time deferred action on Governor Pinkham's appointment of Bertram G. Rivenburgh to be commissioner of public lands that a perfunctory item in the daily routine, a perfunctory item in the daily routine. But there's a reason.

The senate will keep on deferring action on the appointment of Mr. Rivenburgh until, among other things, it learns who is to be the next auditor of the Territory. A senator put it yesterday, "The Territory now has no auditor; it has merely a day laborer doing the auditor's work which is only one way of drawing attention again to the fact that Col. J. H. Fisher's term as auditor expired almost a year ago and that, since that time, he has been holding office from day to day, at the momentary pleasure of Governor Pinkham, who has declined either to renominate him or to name a successor."

Much the same situation exists with regard to the territorial surveyor, W. E. Wall. His term has expired and the Governor has given an indication whether he intends to renew it or nominate a successor.

On these points the senate takes information. It desires them so recently that it does not purpose to pass any of the appropriations submitted by the administration for running the government departments until it sees its way a little farther into the will-thing of the Governor's reticence.

Both sides are playing the same game from different sides of the line. The Governor is withholding his appointments, hoping to get all he can from the legislature, and then have his own way by recess appointments, good until the next legislature convenes. The legislature is withholding confirmation of the only appointment it has thus far made and block the necessary appropriation bill, until it gets a chance to pass on the Governor's nominations to vacancies which in reality already exist.

Each side is trying to put the price under the other, but the legislature has the more potent leverage. Moreover, its resolution to jar the Governor out of his stubborn inactivity extends to other matters than appointments. From the same source of information which disclosed the intent of the legislature with regard to nominations, it was also learned that the blind alley into which the city of Honolulu has been led by the Governor's rapid transit policy will be forced open.

A year ago last February the Governor, following his favorite policy of doing nothing, refused to transmit to congress the new charter for the rapid transit company approved by the board of supervisors and the public utilities commission, which gave the company a perpetual franchise, on condition that it pay into the city treasury two and one half per cent of its gross annual earnings. His excuse "as that it was improper for 'your Governor' to appear before congress as a lobbyist."

In the meantime, the life of the present charter continues to grow shorter, the city continues to grow, congestion on the cars gets worse, the need for extensions and more frequent service becomes more apparent, and the company is unable to learn what sort of a charter the Governor would favor, or if he will favor any.

The legislature feels that there is more in such a state of affairs than an ancient primitive grudge, carried into public life by Pinkham. It sees that the city has a right to expand as it ought to be expanding, and as it would expand, it could get the transportation to which it is entitled.

So if the Governor persists in his morose silence, a joint resolution will be offered and passed, rectifying the facts of the situation, approving the charter already approved by the city government, and praying congress to grant relief by enacting the charter into law.

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